

DEMOCRATS ARE NOW WONDERING JUST HOW GOOD THE TICKET IS

Sublime Faith Abides in the Breasts of the Untrifled but It Is Admitted That Some Issues Must Be Met.

WEAK SPOTS AND STRONG ARE FOUND IN LINE-UP

Jones and Walton Believed to Be Best Bets in Combination; Strength Lent by Progressives Problematic.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL

Santa Fe, Sept. 2.—Wednesday afternoon, just prior to the opening of the democratic convention, a small group of delegates were walking up the Capitol avenue on their way to the capitol, when they were met by a grotesque figure with unkempt hair and a scraggly beard, clad in a long, blue and white striped shirt and a pair of blue trousers, and carrying on his shoulder a sign bearing the words, "Have Faith in God."

The little incident aptly illustrates the attitude of the democratic leaders remaining in Santa Fe after the convention—the men who are arranging the preliminary details of the bid to the governorship.

They are possessed of an abiding, unquenchable faith that all will be well. They know they have trouble ahead, but just at this time they prefer not to discuss that feature of the situation. They have faith that victory will be theirs when the votes are counted and for the time being are letting it go at that.

A strange Lincoln. With the lieutenant-governor nominated for governor and the governor nominated for lieutenant-governor, and with an ex-governor named for the relatively unimportant office of auditor, it is a strange combination that the democratic ticket named on Thursday night presents, and shrewd political observers are scratching their heads and trying to reach a conclusion as to how it is going to fare.

It is no secret that the nomination of Governor McDonald for lieutenant-governor was made because many of the leaders are skeptical as to Mr. de Baca's health. They don't know how he is going to be able to stand the campaign, or what physical condition he will be in if he goes through it, and it is felt that it is better to have a man who is known to be in good health.

It is also no secret that not until it became apparent that the de Baca boom had grown to such proportions that it could not be headed off, was there even the faintest suggestion of naming the governor for any subordinate post on the ticket. The party leaders did not want de Baca. Most of them wanted McDonald—or at least some of them did. They realized that the governor possessed certain weaknesses as a candidate to succeed himself, but they believed with all that that he was the best man in sight.

De Baca's Health. One of the first objections urged against Mr. de Baca's candidacy was that his health was not such as to permit of his making the campaign that will have to be made if the democrats are to have any chance to win. But when Mr. de Baca himself showed up in the lobby of the Mortenson hotel Tuesday night looking not vigorous, it is true, but also not feeble, and declared that he felt fully equal to the requirements of the occasion, there was nothing that could be said in reply. A man ought to be the best judge of whether he is sick or not, and the principal argument against the lieutenant-governor's candidacy was knocked down under the opposition.

At the same time there were those who refused to believe that. They couldn't see anything, but they had their doubts. Just the same, the de Baca boom continued to grow in force and enthusiasm. The Spanish-American element wanted him, and wanted him badly. The Peoria valley delegates showed an unaccountable ardor for him and declared that with de Baca on the ticket as the nominee for governor they would pile up unprecedented majorities for all the nominees in November. In any democratic convention a combination of the

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THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, Sept. 2.—New Mexico, Sunday and Monday partly cloudy, warmer, northerly portion Sunday.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Maximum temperature, 82 degrees; minimum, 49; range, 33; temperature at 6 p. m., 72; southwest wind, clear.

Spanish-American and the Peoria valley delegates is a hard one to beat. It was with matters in this shape when the leaders saw that the nomination was inevitable—that with a majority of the convention it was de Baca or bust—that they realized that something had to be done, and it was then that Governor McDonald was drawn into the combination. For whatever else may be said of the governor, he is hale and hearty and fully able to take care of himself in any political rough-house that may come up.

How It Works Out. As a result of this combination, it seems inevitable that the record of Governor McDonald during his term of office will be one of the big issues of the campaign. This doesn't bother the governor at all—in fact, he welcomes the opportunity to go on the stump and defend his administration. He feels that he has been misrepresented as to many of the charges brought against him, and his speech as temporary chairman of the convention leaves no doubt that he is prepared to give blow for blow in the fight that is to come—that if Mr. Burton is looking for trouble with him, he won't have to look long.

For it is also evident that the democrats are not going to let Mr. Burton's record as superintendent of the penitentiary repose in the dim forgotten archives of the past, and the indications are that much the same sort of fight will be made on the so-called equity question as was waged five years ago. The governor's keynote speech makes it clear that he has no intention of turning the other cheek in response to Mr. Burton's attack on his administration—on the contrary, that he expects to counter with a well-aimed blow.

Jones and Walton Strong. The democratic leaders believe that their best chance of all is in the election of Jones for the senate and Walton for the lower house of congress. Not that they have by any means abandoned hope for the rest of the ticket, they claim that they will win it through straight-up fight, realizing that they have a harder fight on their hands for de Baca and McDonald than for Jones and Walton.

They have great faith in the prestige and standing of Mr. Jones as a virtually a member of the political club, and as an asset to him in the matter of getting votes. They say that his record is unimpeachable and that the commanding position that he has taken in national affairs, combined with his pleasing personality and his ability to get along with men, will render his election one of the best bets of the campaign. They also believe that the splendid organizing ability of Mr. Walton and his tremendous personal popularity in every section of New Mexico and among all classes of citizens lends strength to the ticket that it would be hard to get elsewhere.

Just what the progressives will bring to the ticket is a matter that only a corner of the voters will reveal. Not even the most sanguine democratic expects such a large republican drift to the ticket as took place in 1911 and it is realized that the showing of the progressives in 1914 was not flattering. It is felt that the nomination of Tommaso Montoya for corporation commissioner and (former Governor) Miguel A. Otero for auditor will bring to the democratic standard every progressive vote that could be gotten, and they are counting much on the oratory of Ralph C. Ely to swing dissatisfied republicans their way in November.

The Defeat of White. While it is generally recognized that J. L. G. Sweeney is a strong candidate for superintendent of public instruction, there is a general feeling of regret among educators that Alvan N. White will go out of office at the end of his present term. There was never at any time a question as to Mr. White's efficiency or the record made by him during his incumbency of the office, and school men, regardless of party, unite in paying tribute to him.

The defeat of Mr. White came about as a political necessity of the convention. It was felt that with State Senator W. B. Walton on the ticket as a nominee for congress Grant county had about all she was entitled to in the way of honors, and there was a general desire to extend recognition to the northwestern section of the state, and especially to San Juan county, which has always been regarded as a democratic stronghold.

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HUGHES IS GIVEN OVATION WHEN HE APPEARS BEFORE ST. LOUIS CROWD

Republican Nominee Speaks in the Coliseum and Audience Cheers for Twenty-one Minutes When He Appears.

WILSON'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH REFERRED TO

Outlines Efforts He Made While Governor to Have Child Labor Legislation Passed; the Anti-trust Law Is Vague.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—Charles E. Hughes faced an audience in the Coliseum here tonight that cheered him twenty-one minutes, and in his talk he referred repeatedly to points made by President Wilson in his acceptance speech.

"I protest," Mr. Hughes said, "against the extravagant claim that the anti-trust act was clarified by definition by our opponents. They folded themselves up in a vague phrase and presented that as the solution."

Mr. Hughes said that "from the claims of our opponents with respect to child labor legislation, you would suppose they have discovered children."

"I am for the protection of children," he said. "I was for it before the present administration was heard of."

Child Labor Legislation. "I want to read you what a governor of a state said to a legislator nine years ago," said the nominee. "He said in 1907, 'I recommend to your careful consideration the important subject of child labor laws for the protection of children in securing for them their rights through an elementary education, and surrounding them with appropriate safeguards, making an especial appeal to human sentiment, and that nothing should be left undone to give them full effect.'"

"That I said in the state of New York nine years ago."

Mr. Hughes referred to child labor legislation enacted during his term as governor of New York.

"I think I know something of child labor and the importance of protecting it," he said. "The recent bill passed in congress affects a very small number of children in this country. There remains a vast amount of work to be done by our states before child labor shall be prohibited to a degree which will safeguard this important aspect. I am for the protection of our children."

The nominee declared that the business man had a right to know what he could and could not do.

Extraordinary Claims. "Here again we are not with extraordinary claims," he said. "I suppose allusion is made to the federal trade commission law. I have no quarrel with the commission law, but I cannot accept the crude statement of suggestion that the anti-trust law has been clarified by definition."

"It is said in the federal trade commission act that unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful."

"Now what are unfair methods of competition? Naturally a man in the street would think about fraud. Fraud has been recognized by the common law since its institution."

"No, they are not thinking of fraud. Unfair competition had a different meaning than the fraud under the law. It is a time-honored phrase. We know what it means. In a very simple way of statement it may be said to have relation to methods by which one man's goods are palmed off as the goods of another man, through deceptive statements in advertising and the like."

Unfair Competition. "These things are described in the law as unfair competition. Was this law passed to reach them?" Of course not. Talk about clarifying the anti-trust act by definition. Why, there is not a business man in the country who knows what that act means or what he should do or not do under it."

Mr. Hughes assailed the administration's Mexican policy on the ground that the profession of dealing with smaller nations in the same manner as with larger nations, "is a profession, belied by practice."

It has not been made good. It ought to be made good, he said.

"We said to Huerta, not simply that he should not be recognized, but that he should not even be a candidate in a Mexican election. Is that the way we deal with a great and powerful state? Do we debate whether he is a candidate of great and powerful states?"

What is the use of talking about treating small and weak states in the way in which we treat great states when we depart from principle and get ourselves involved in serious difficulties by the departure when we attempt to control Mexican politics, instead of adopting the straight course of protecting the lives and property of American citizens?"

Mr. Hughes' address in the Coliseum was the third he made today. The first he made at non-partisan luncheon gathering of business men.

JAMES NOTIFIES WILSON OF HIS NOMINATION BY THE DEMOCRATS

Formal Ceremonies Are Held at Shadow Lawn, the Summer Home of the President, in Presence of Large Crowd.

MANY PARTY LEADERS LISTEN TO SPEECHES

United States Members of the Forthcoming Mexican Conference Are on Hand; Tammany Sends Big Delegation.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 2.—President Wilson today formally opened his campaign for re-election with a speech accepting the democratic nomination, in which he criticized the republican party as a "practical and moral failure," defended his Mexican and European policies, reviewed the legislative achievements of his administration, and declared for a "his America."

The president left Shadow Lawn at 11 o'clock tonight for Washington. In his speech President Wilson was inspiring in his criticism of the republican party as a party of "masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change," and said that the old leaders still select their own will and desire, but also the will and wish of the people back home, whose trusted and honored spokesmen they were.

"They do not make this call upon you for the purpose of honoring you, for you have already had bestowed upon you by your countrymen the greatest honor within their gift. They call you for service to America and mankind; a service you have amply proved to be of the highest type known to past governments among men."

He said that he had received a letter from a service that has restored to the history and constitutional function a service that has defined the trusts of republican creation to a hiding place in our economic life, a service to the rulers of America that lifted them from the despised level of a commodity to the high plane of a human unit in our industrial life, a service that opened the courts to all men upon equal terms of justice and constitutional liberty, a service that

Continued on Page Two

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STRIKE ORDER IS RESCINDED BY BROTHERHOOD HEADS AS ADAMSON BILL IS PASSED WITHOUT AN AMENDMENT

THE CALL FOR A COUNTRY-WIDE TIEUP OF TRAFFIC ON MONDAY REVOKED BY UNION OFFICIALS

The Eight-hour Day Measure Is Put Through the Upper House of Congress After an All-day Debate, by a Vote of 43 for to 28 Against; Hardwick and Clark Are the Only Democrats Opposing It, While La Follette Stands Along Among the Republicans in Support of It; Tense Situation Is Relieved by Hasty Congressional Action; the Fear of a General Paralysis of Traffic and Other Lines of Business That Would Follow a Walkout of the Railroad Trainmen Has Been Brushed Aside.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE

Washington, Sept. 2.—The threat of a general railroad strike which has been hanging like a pall over the country for a month, was lifted tonight.

Three hours after the senate had passed without amendment the Adamson eight-hour day bill, passed by the house yesterday, the heads of the four great railroad employee brotherhoods, telegraphed 600 code messages to their general chairmen in all parts of the country cancelling the strike order issued a week ago to take effect next Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

The legislative expedient to avert the strike was passed in the senate by a vote of 43 to 28—almost a strict party vote—amid stirring scenes, after many senators, democrats and republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by provisions designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future. Some senators, thoroughly aroused, declared Congress was being coerced into enactment of legislation that it did not desire and that a knee would return to plague it in the future.

Measure Signed. In both houses the measure was signed within a few minutes after the final vote in the senate, and it was sent at once to the White House, where President Wilson will sign it at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, after his return from Shadow Lawn. Officials of the brotherhoods, who will receive the final passage of the bill, had announced early in the night that cancellation of the strike would not be ordered until the bill had been signed by the president and actually had become law. But later they considered changed their minds, and finished the code messages signifying to the waiting trainmen of the country, through their chairmen, the message that a satisfactory settlement had been secured.

Text of the Bill. The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a day of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce (excluding road long haul line miles) and that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation for six to nine months of the effect of the eight-hour day upon the railroad by a commission to be appointed by the president.

Records to amend the bill in the senate were futile, the supreme effort to alter it having been led by Senator Underwood, who sought to provide that the interstate commerce commission should have power to fix railroad wages and hours of service in the future. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 55 to 14.

Two Democrats Vote No. Only two democrats, Senator Hardwick of Oregon, and Charles of Arkansas, voted against the bill and one republican, La Follette, of Wisconsin, voted for it.

The roll call follows: Democrats—Adair, Bankhead, Borah, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chandler, Cullum, Fletcher, Haddock, Hughes, Husting, Johnson, of South Dakota, Kern, Lane, Lee of Tennessee, Lea of Maryland, Lewis, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Randall, Reed, Robinson, Rusk, Shreve, Shreve, Smith, Shields, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Spaulding, Tamm, Tamm, Underwood, Underwood, Walsh and Williams—12.

Republicans—La Follette. Total, 42.

Against the bill: Republicans—Borah, Frank, Harbo, Jones, Keeney, McClure, Grosvenor, Johnson, of California, Johnson, of Oregon, Nelson, Norris, Oyster, Pennington, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smead, Sterling, Underwood, Warren and Weeks—28.

Democrats—Charles of Arkansas and Hardwick—2.

Total, 25.

Opinions Differ. Railroad officials have declared of

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THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL IS PASSED

The Last of the Big Supply Measures Is Disposed of and Congress Paves Way for Early Adjournment.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE

Washington, Sept. 2.—Tonight the senate passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$15,000,000, the last of the big supply measures, and cleared the way for passage of the revenue bill early next week and for adjournment of congress Wednesday or Thursday.

The bill carries provision for payment of salary to George H. Ransdell, federal trade commissioner, "as his fifteen-months' service before his nomination was rejected by the senate. It appropriates \$1,000,000 for payment to Nicaragua of the money authorized in the canal treaty and compensates various deficiency items for the army and navy, and \$100,000 for the farm loan board.

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